Meenan held to Bail and Released

PORTLAND, Monday, April 23, 1860. The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool at noon of the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, arrived at Pertland at 6 e'clock this morning.

She has been chartered for the voyage by the Cana Gan Steamship Company to take the place of the Nova Section, which was to have a new screw put in her. The R. M. steamship Asia, from New-York, arrived

Liverpool at 1 p. m. of the 8th. The Cunard screw steamer Eins from New-York, serived at Liverpool at 1 p. m. of the 9th.

The screw steamship North Briton from Portlan arr ved at Queenstown on the evening of the 10th. The steamship Tentonia, from New-York, arrived at

Bonthampton on the 12th. The steamship Fulton, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no news of political importance.

Parliament was not sitting.

The French and other continental journals accuse the Raphab Parliament of favoring the recent Carlist at-

A Reform meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, the Sth. The proceedings were tame, and there were not more than a thousand present.

The submarine cable for Gibraltar will be ready by the middle of September.

the middle of September.

CAPTURE OF THE "BENECIA BOY."

From The Maschester Guardian, April 7.

Heenan, the "Benecia Boy," who is matched to fight Tom Sayers for the "Chamolouship of the world," is now in the custody of Mr. Hilton, Head Constable of Derby. The details of his apprehension are as follows: On Thursday afternoon last, Clarke, a Detective Officer of the Leicestershire constabilary, ar ived in Derby with a warrant for the apprehension of Heenan, it being understood that the celebrated pugilist, with he trainers, was located at Trent Locks, which divide the counties of Derby and Leicester. The Leicestershire officer got the warrant backed by a Derbyshire magistrate, and at 10 'eleck on Thursday night Clark, as sompanied by Sap. Shaw, Sergeant Lowndes, and Police Constable Ballam, of the Derbyshire forces, proceeded in a "trap" to Trent Locks, where they arrived about one o'clock yesterday morning. They put up at Descon's public house, and remained there until five an analysis that they proceeded to the Navigation Inn, kept eet ded in a "trap" to Trent Locks, where they arrived about one o'clock yesterday moraing. They put up at Deacon's public-house, and remained there until five a.m., when they proceeded to the Navigation Inn, kept by Mr. Rice. A Trent ferryman let them into the house, and they at once planted themselves at the bottom of the bedroom stairs, and then asked for the landlord. The landlord came down. In answer to the question whether Heenan was not in his house, he replied that he had been there on the evening previous, but he did not know that he was sleeping there. Sergeant Lowndes and Police constable Haliam then proceededed to a room, the bed of which had evidently just been vacated, and by the side of it were a shirt, trouses, and waistcoat. In the room also were two of Heenan's backers, and O'Donnell, his trainer. One of them was an American, who said he had only arrived them was an American, who said he had only arrived in England the day previous. They all denied any knowledge of Heenan's whereabouts.

After the officers had searched every room upstairs After the officers had searched every room upstative for about an hour, they descended again. Directly afterward, a man named Henry Zachison, who keeps the lock-house on the Trent bank, came into the house with a note written in pencil, which he gave to the landlord. The police were in plain clothes, and Super-Intendent Shaw said to Zachison, "What is it?" He replied that "it was from Heenau, who was at his "house." The note was as follows:

"I am waiting for my shoes at the Lock-house; O'Donnell nest bring them to me directly."

must bring them to me directly."

The officers then proceeded to the Lock-House-Zachbson dented all knowledge of Heenan, and would not allow them to go up stars without producing a search warrant. S-regent Lowndes then went to a sounty magistrate for a search warrant, and after he had been gone about ten minutes Heenan jumped through Zachison's bedroom window and leaped over the head of Police Constable Hallam. He at once took to his heels, followed by the officers. An exciting these energy but the American, not knowing the chase ensued, but the American, not knowing the "line of country," was captured after clearing a few

fields.

Both Heenan and his backers appeared deeply more tified at his being taken. This was about 7 o'clock Both Heenan and his backers appeared deeply mortified at his being taken. This was about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and, a trap being sent for, Heenan was put in and conveyed to Derby, a distance of 10 miles. On the road he had a good deal of "chaff" with the officers, and threatened to smash Sergt. Lowndes's pose, but the latter replied that no American could do it. Heenan said he had never signed any agreement to fight Sayers: therefore, it was an "llegal apprehencion. He also said he could "lick" any Engl ehman, to which Lownoes, with a stretch of pairiotism, replied that he would be a poor Englishman that could not lick him. Heenan remarked, "I have "heen removed twice; they do not attempt to take "Sayers, whi'e I have been hunted about like a dog." His arrival at Derby about 10 a.m. caused an immense His arrival at Derby about 10 a.m. caused an immense Bensation, and the front of the Town Hall was besieged

during the day by a great mob.

After Heer an had been in the lockup a short time he was visited by Mr. H. P. Gisbone, a Derby magisg trate, who ordered his removal to better quarters, and he was at once removed to the bead constable's house, where he is at present comfortably located. He will be brought up this morning before the county magis-

HEENAN HELD TO BAIL AND RELEASED. Heenan was before the magistrate at Derby on the 7th, charged with the intention of engaging in a prize

fight, thereby causing a breach of the peace.

Mr. Leech appeared in his behalf, and said Heenan had never broken the peace in England, and had no intention of doing so. True he may have made use of harsh language in the excitement of his capture, when his passion was aroused; but when he considered that he had been hunted out of eight counties, while his epponent Sayers was allowed to go on with the greatcet impunity, he did feel sore at the treatment he was receiving.

He apologized if he had used expressions which he ought not. Two respectable gentlemen were ready to give bail to the amount required. Guided by the statiep in life of the parties (in America Heenan was blacksmith), he hoped the Bench would assess the bail at a small amount. The clerk announced that the Bench agreed to take Heenan's own recognizance for £50, with two sureties in £25 each. [Lond applause.]

He added that the authorities had no feeling beyond the preservation of the peace. It was stated by the Court that Heenan could not further be interfered with anywhere, unless he broke the peace. The sureties were promptly signed, and Heenan and his friends left

From Bell's Life, April 7.

The ink is scarcely dry with which we wrote the long article below on the match for the Championship, when we received a telegraphic dispatch from a sportsman at Derby to the following effect:

"FRIDAY Ap. ii 6.—They have just apprehended John Heenan at Trent Lock, and got him in Derby lock-up twenty minter

This announcement naturally excited our surprise and vexation, especially when we came to consider the spot where the arrest took place. We instantly communicated the facts to Mr. Wilkes, as the proper representative of Heenan in England. The indignation of that gentleman was not less than our own, and he and his friends all agreed with us that if any persons were to blame in the mattershey were Heenan himself and his companions, Mr. Falkland and Jack Macdonald. Rungers had been spread that Tom Sayers intended to obtain the arrest of his opponent, in order that he might retain the beit without another contest, but such an accusation as this was warmly sconted by all the American gentlemen as by curselves.

Why Falkland or Macdonald should have selected Derby, above all places in England, for the training quarters of their man, we know not, nor can we possible accessive. This announcement naturally excited our surprise

quarters of their man, we know not, nor can we possibly conceive. Had it been their deliberate intention to have their man arrested they could not have gone to better place to insure their object. It is only a few weeks since three men were tried at the assizes in tha laghen, and others, confined for many months, for riot in connection with a prize-fight, and the whol county has long been known as the most dangeron place for the members of the P. R. to select for their

It is not impossible that the matter may yet be amcably settled, and that the fight may yet come off—
although, of course, it is impossible to bring it off o
the day originally fixed. We would advise both me
to still adhere to their exercise as strictly as possible
and not make this affair the excuse for a break ouBoth seem anxious for a mill, and no stone will be left
anturned by the London friends of Heenan to bring
about a satisfactory settlement. We have learned that
Heenan had several narrow escapes from arrest preyious to his arrival at Trent Lock. In the neighborhood
of Redford, at Stilton, and other places, he only escaped by a miracle. It is a pity his friends did not
take the advice offered them by Langham and others,

In our first edition we stated that Heenan had been arrested at Trent Lock, near Derby, and conveyed to the lock up in that town, where he remains in the ensetedy of the Saperintendent of Police. In our remarks upon the subject, we stated that if any persons were to biame for the arrest, they must be Heenan himself. Macdonald, and Mr. Falkland. After that e-lition had gone to press, we learned that Mr. Falkland had not been with Heenan for a fortnight, and shortly afterward we had a visit from that gentleman himself, who was as much concerned as ourselves at the clamity which had befallen his protegé. It is clear, therefore, that he could not have advised the Benicia Boy to take his sudden journey into Derbyshire; and it is equally clear to us that "The Boy" himself cannot be concared for the selection of his quarters, as he must have been mainly dependent upon his attendants in this matter, mainly dependent upon his attendants in this matter, and, moreover, cannot have any intimate knowledge

of the country.

Jack Macdonald has since called upon us; he says he left Derby on Friday night, and traveled all night to set himself right with us and the public. He declares he selected Trent Lock as being on the borders of three counties, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, and within the country of them. He and Juck's three counties, Nottingham, Derby, and Leiesster, and within easy access of any of them. He and Jack's friend had taken such precautions as they thought would render everything perfectly safe, and had employed a fellow named Cook, a tailor, to sound the police, and accertain what was the feeling, and whether anything had been done or was intended to be done-This scoundrel, whose expenses were paid, and who had received all sorts of presents, deelsred positively that all was right; and it now turns out he had played not the hands of the police, and it was through him nto the hands of the police, and it was through him alone that the officers obtained information as to

Heevan's whereabouts.

Trent Lock, it reems, is the place where Dick Hall Trent Lock, it reems, is the place where Dick Hall and other Notingham men, including the Bold Bendigo, had repeatedly trained, and it is therefore not at all singular that it should have been selected. We are glad, for the sake of all parties, that this marter is cleared up, and we are pleased at being able to express our opinion that neither of the men, nor their friends, has had hand in the business. From the following report, received this morning from Derby, it will be seen that the warrant was originally issued in Leicestershire. Who it is that has so persinacionally followed up and persecuted Heenan we hope will be found out, in order that he may be held up to the obloby he deceives:

lobuy be deserves:

We have great pleasure in gratifying a request of
Mr. Falkland in stating that the rumor as to Heenan's
arrest having been caused by Tom Sayers, or his friends, did not emanate from him or from any of Heenan's party, all of whom have the highest opinion of Tom Sayers, and believe him utterly incapable of

such coneuct.

Mr. Falkland, on leaving our office on Fright night. intimated that he would send down a friend to put in bail for Heenan, and we trust to be able shortly to

To the men themselves we have few observations to To the men themselves we have lew observations to make. Let both go into the ring, with a strict determination to fight fair, and take no nomanly advactage. Let both remember that the Roles of the Ring are much more strictly construed than herstofore, and that any falling without a blow, except from obvious accident, or any other practice contrary to rule, will assure ly be punished severely. Such a battle as this causes more excitement than anything of the kind in causes more excitement than anything of the kind in modern times, and is looked upon by all classes as an event which may in all probability influence the fortunes of the Ring, either for good or for evil, to an extent impossible to advantage

tent impossible to calculate.

It may, if badly conducted, for ever put an end to pug lism in this country; or, on the comrary, if really and truly a model mill, may have the effect of conand truly a model mill, may have the elect of con-vincing even the most determined enemies of the P. R. that there is yet a something in British boxing deserv-ing of countenance and support, and well calculated to keep up to the mark that dogged spirit of endurance, and that determined plack, so peculiarly the character-istic of the English nation, and we may add, without fear of contraciction, of the nation whose son is now among us anxious to test the power of our Champion It was considered certain that the fight would come

off on the day fixed-the 16th.

An Imperial Commission was traveling through the neutralized provinces of Sardivia, and is said to have been coldly received in some places.

The Government had reprimated the Pays and Patrie for giving currency to rumers that England is blameable for the outbreaks in Spain and Sicily.

The Paris flour market was heavy and lower. Wheat

The fluctuations in the Bourse were slight; the rentes closed on the 10th at 69f.90. Market dall, but

firm.

A new journal—the Correspondent—had appeared at Strasbonry as an organ of the French Government, and advocates the maintenance of the boundaries of France, Germany, and Italy.

TTALY.
The King of Sardinia was about to make a tour of iranguration through his, new dominions. The British Embassador (by orders from Loudon) and the Sardmian Court accompany him. The Parliament of Turin would adjourn to enable the members to join the Royal cortége. Garibaldi had arrived at Turin, and taken his place

in the Chamber of Representatives.

THE PAPAL BULL.

Apostolic Letter of our Most Holy Master Pius IX.,
Pepe by the grace of God, by which the punishment
of major excommunication is inflicted on the invaders and usus pers of some of our Pontifical "PIUS P.P. IX.

"To the Eternal Memory of this Matter.

"As the Catholic Church, founded and established by the Lord Christ for the everlasting salvation of mankind, has acquired the form of a perfect society by its Divine character, it ought, therefore, in the fulfillment of its sacred ministry, to possess that freedom by which it may not be subject to any civil power. And furthermore, in order to obtain that the church required those guaranties which were in accordance with the conditions and necessity of the times. It was therefore in accordance with Divine Providence that, after the fall of the Roman Empire and its consecutive division into several kingdoms, the Romish Pope, whom Christ established as the chief and the center of his whole church, obtained temporal power. Therefore it has been ordered by God, in the wisest manner, fore it has been ordered by God, in the wisest manner, that, as such a great number and variety of princes exist, the Holy Pope should enjoy that political liberty which is so much wanted in order to exercise his spiritual power, authority, and jurisdiction in the whole world, without any impediments. And therefore it was necessary that the Catholic world should not have any reason to suppose that the Romish Pope is subject to any influence of temporal powers, or biased in the exercise of the religious powers which the Holy See has to fulfill over the greater part ject to any influence of temporal powers, or biased in the exercise of the religious powers which the Holy See has to fulfill over the greater part of the Christians. It is easily understood that the dominion of our Roman Church, although having the appearance of something temporal, nevertheless is really of a spiritual character, by the holy destination which it enjoys, and by the close ties by which it is connected with all Christian affairs. But this does not prevent that all those things which conholy destination which it enjoys, and by the close ties by which it is connected with all Christian affairs. But this does not prevent that all those things which con-duce to the secular welfare of the peoples may be ob-tained by the Church, as the history of the temporal reign of the Roman Popes, during so many centuries, shows most clearly. The general good and welfare of the peoples being increased by the temporal power which we are alluding to, it is not astonishing that the enemies of this Church endeavored to weaken and to embarrars it by many intrigues and all kinds of at-tempts.

tempts.

In these impious attempts they were vanquished sooner or later by God, who always defends the church. The whole world knows already how during these ead times the adversaries of the Catholic and Acceptain See have made themselves decestable by church. The whole world knows already how during these sad times the adversaries of the Catholic and Apostolic See have made themselves detestable by their attempts, which were characterized by their lying hypocrisy in trying to deprive the Holy See of its secular power. They could not obtain their end by an open attack, and by force of arms, but only by false and pernicious principles, by cauning dissimulation in their conduct, and by maliciously provoking popular risings. They did not blush to counsel the peoples to sedition against their princes, which is clearly and distinctly condemned by the apostle, when he says: 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers which are ordained of God: whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.' These wicked innovators, in attacking the temporal power of the Church and its temporal dominion, and in despising its venerable authority, go so far in their impadence as to feign esteem for the Church and obedien to her commands; and it is the most to be deplored that some of these on whom we are not the Churchic Church, the duty was esteem for the Church and obedien is to her commands; and it is the most to be deplored that some of those on whom, as some of the Catholic Church, the duty was imposed to protect that Church and to maintain its power, have sullied themselves by their wicked acts. In these mischievous and perverse intrigues, which we deplore, the Sardinian Government has the principal part, as it is generally known how much in that kingdom the Church has suffered injuries and restrictions which we have already schemently largented in our part, as it is generally known and restrictions dom the Church has suffered injuries and restrictions which we have already vehomently lamented in our consistorial allocation of the 22d January, 1855. The Sardinian Government has until now despised our just

* St. Paul, Ep. ad Rom., c. ziil, v. 1, et seq.

East of Course star, as I too what the Monte and be one as to the relection of training quarters. A subsequent message says Heesan is not in gool, but in costody of the Superintendent of Police, a waiting bail. Tais, we hope, will be quickly forthcoming, to enable him to leave the county.

In our first edition we stated that Heenan had been

St. Peter's, as stated above, ought to be protected in the liberty of its apostolic office. The first evident signs of the hostile attacks were seen at the Paris Consigns of the hostile attacks were seen at he Paris Congress of the year 1856; when that power, among other host le declarations, proposed to weaken the temporal power of the Pope and the authority of the Holy Sec. But last year, when war broke out between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, no fraud, no sin, was avoided which could excite the inhabitants of the States of the Church to cedition. Hence instigators were despatched, a great deal of money was spent arms were supplied, excitement was created by bad pamphlets and journals, and fraud of every kind was employed, even on the part of those who were members of the embassy of that country at Rome, without any recard to honesty and international right, as they presended their diguity, in order to be enabled to misuse it, to pursue their dark projects for damaging our Papal Government. When, then, in some of our provinces the sedition, which for some time had already been entertained clandestinely, broke out at last openly, the agitators directly proclaimed a royal had already been entertained chances help, force at last openly, the agitators directly proclaimed a royal dictatorship, and commissioners of the Strdinish Gorernment were immediately appointed, who then, in essuming other titles, undertook to govern those provinces. During these occurrences, we, remembering our serious office, did not fail in our allocations of 20th of June and Sich September of fast year to complain londly of these violations of the temporal power, and to remind the vio-lators of the punishment and atonement which are im-posed by the canonical laws, and which they became lis-ble to. It might have been expected that the originators of these violations would, in consequence of our re-peated admonitions, abetain from their unjust projects, especially as all the chiefs of our holy church, as well as the fathful believers of every rank, dignity, and peated admonitions, abetain from their unjust projects, especially as all the chiefs of our holy charch, as well as the faithful believers of every rank, dignity, and class, joined their own protests to ours, in order to defend unenimously the rights of the Holy See and of the Church in general, as they very well understood how much the temporal power, which is made questionable on this occasion, is necessary for the maintenance of the Papal power. But—we shudder in saying ii—the Sardinian Government has not only despised our admonition and complaints, and our religious resentment, but, by persevering in its wickedness by force, money, threats, terror, and other cuming means, they obtained the universal vote in their favor, and dared to invade our provinces to occupy them, and to subject them to their power. This is a great profanation, as rights of others have been usurped against the law of nature and of God: every law has been overthrown, and the bases of all temporal power and human society have been undermined. We perceive on one side, with the greatest grief, how nesless would be all further complaints against those who, like deaf adders, close their ears, and who do not listen to our complaints and admonitions; and on the other side we feel what the cause of our Apostolic See and the whole catholic world requires, for stigmatizing the attempts of those wicked mee, in order not by tarrying to prejudice the dignity of our grave office. It resulted that, faithful to the examples of our illustrious predecessors, we exercise that antherity which gives us the power to loosed and to bind, in order to employ the necessary severity against the guilty, and to give a salutory example to others.

"Having invoked the light of the Holy Spirit in pri-

"Having invoked the light of the Holy Spirit in pri-"Having invoked the light of the Holy Spirit in private and public prayers, and having taken the advice of the reverend brothers, the Cardinals of our holy Romish Church, we declare, in accordance with the authority which we hold from Almighty God and the most Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and also in accordance with our own authority, all those who have taken part in the sinful insurrection in our provinces, in the usurping, occupying, and invading them, or in doing such deeds as we complained of in our above-mentioned allocutions of the 20th June and 26th of September of the last year, or those who have perpetrated some of those acts themselves, as well as those who have been their warrantees, supporters, helpers, connseilors, followers, as well as those some of those acts themselves, as well as those who have been their warrantees, supporters, helpers, connsellors, followers, as well as those who cornived at executing the above-mentioned deeds under whatever pretense, and in whatever manner, or who perpetrated them themselves to have taken on themselves the atonement of the major excommunication, and religious punishment as they are determined in our Apostolic Constitution, and by the decrees of the General Councils, especially that of Trent (sess. 22, chapt. 11, ou reforms), and if necessary we excommunicate them again, we another iss them, further declaring that they are to lose all privileges and grases and indulgence which they enjoyed until now from our Papal predecessors, and that they espend in any manner be released or absolved of these censures by any one except ourselves, or the they exame in any manner be released or absolved of these censures by any one except curselves, or the Remish Pontiff then reigning, except at the moment of death, but not in the event of their recovery when they are again subject to the above puhishment and are mable to receive any absolution, until they have retracted, revoked, annulled, and abolished in public all they have committed, and have brought everything back fully and effectively to its former state, and have given complete estisfaction to the Papal Power. Therefore, all those who in the remotest manner have participated in those deeds, and also the successors in their offices, are liable to such revocation, retrastion, abrogation, and abolition of the above-mentioned sins, to do so personally, in reality, and in truth, and to give the full satisfaction they owe to the Holy See, and under no pretense to be released and freed, but to always remain bound by it until they are worthy to obtain the benefit of absolution; thus we declare by the present letter.

declare by the present letter.
"But in being obliged by sad necessity to falfill this part of our duty, we do not forget that we represent Him on earth 'who wishes not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should be converted and live, for 'He came into the world to seek and to save those who 'die.' Therefore, in fervent prayer we implore and we ask unreasingly, in the meekness of our heart, the mercy of the Almighty to enlighten by the light of His holy grace, and by His Almighty virtue to lead back to the path of salvation all those against whom we have been obliged to employ the saverity of the religious punishments. Herewith, by this letter and all its centents, and all that has been said above, we but rather that he should be converted and live, all its centents, and an tint has been said above, we order all who have participated in any way or in any manner, of whatever rank, dignity, or class they may be, or whether they are individually mentioned or not, for whose sake the present letter has been written, and who are not sufficiently designated, or who for any reason or pretense whatever should doubt the signature or the value of this letter, or who should be brought before justice and should ap-peal against it, or who should ask for grace, that this document is, and shall always remain and be considered valid, and shall be invariably and incontestably obet valid, and shall be invariably and incontestanty of served by those to whom it refers, they shall be responsible before every judge or deputy, also before the auditors (canditores) of the apostolic palace, and before the Cardinals of the Holy Reman Empire, and before the ad latore legatum and nuncios of the See, and before all who possess or will possess similar power; and they shall be deprived of all faculty and authority and they shall be deprived or all raceity and authority of judging or interpreting, and that if they do, it shall be declared invalid. As the present letter, as is well known, cannot be safely published everywhere, and especially in such places where it would be most reespecially in such places where it would be most required, we will that this letter, or copies of it, shall be posted on the doors of the Lateran Church, on those of the Church of the Prince of the Apostles (basilica Principas Apostles) of the Church of the Prince of the Apostles (basilica Principis Apostolorum), on those of the apostolic charcery and gereral curia (curia generalis), in Monte Citatoris, and at the corner of the field of Flora of the city, (in acic campi Flora de urbe), as is usual, and the so posted and published letters, and each of these letters shall have the same power upon every one whom it concerns as if they had been presented nominatim and personaliter. We order that translations as well as copies of the printed letters shall be signed by some public notary, and sealed by some person who holds an ecclesiastic dignity; their testimony shall be receivable in every place and in every country, as well as in courts of justice as in any other place; they shall be as valid as if they were presented and delivered personally.

"Dated at Saint Peter, Reme, under the ring of the fishers, 26th day of March, 1860, in the 14th year of

"PIUS P. P. IX. "In the year of Our Lord 1860, Indiet. III., the 29th day of March, the 14th year of the Popedom of our Most Holy Lord and Father in Christ, Pius the Ninth the present Aportolic Letter was published, and affixed to the doors of the Lateran and Vatican Churches, the Apostolic Chancery, the Great Church of Innocencia, and at the top of the field of Flora, by me, "ALOYS SARAFINO, Apostolical Curse." PHILIPFUS OSSANI, Magister Curser."

HUNGARY.

There had been a great Anti-Austrian demonstration at the Capital, the occasion being the funeral of a student, who died of injuries received from the police in the recent demonstration. Six thousand persons followed the corpec to the grave, amid particities. The police did not interfere, and there was no disorder.

SPAIN.
The Emperor of Moroccoo had ratified the bases of Gen. Ortega and three persons of the highest rank had been arrested at Calandron. Ortega is to be tried

at Tortona.

A small body of insurgents had been defeated at Bilbao previous to Ortega's act.

A concordat had been concluded between Spain and Rome, and was promulgated.

The Madrid Gazette publishes the text of the preliminaries of peace with Morocco, which have received

the Royal sanction:
"Leopold O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, Count of Lucena, &c., and Muley Abbas, Caliph, &c., doly authorized by her Majesty the Queen of the Spains and by his Majesty the King of Morocco, have agreed on the following preliminary bases for the

reclamations, and has even dared to inflict on our church great ir jury, and to attack its secular power, while seconding to the will of God the Holy See of

conclusion of the treaty of peace that is to put an end to the war between Spain and Morence:

"Art. J. His Majority the King of Morence codes to har Majority the Canero of the opalos, in perpetuity, full peacession and sortification of the palos, in perpetuity, full peacession and sortifiers, all the territory comprised from the sea, following the highest of letra Smillower, as far as the road of Anghera.

"Art. J. In the same manner his Majority the King of Morence and strakes to concede, in perpetuity, along the count of the occau to Santa Cruz, the Peacean, the territory sufficient for the formation of an establishment like that which Spain possessed there furnish.

formerly.

*** Att. 3. His Majesty the King of Morocce will ratify, within the befest period possible, the convention relative to the places of Medilla, El Penen, and Albecomas, which the Plenipotentiaries of Spyln and Morocce signed at Tetuan on the 34th of the convention of the convention of the second section of the second sec

Angust, 183 a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, His Art 4. As a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, His Majesty the King of Morocco engages to pay to Hor Majesty the Cuesu of the Spans the sum of 20,000,000 pisators. The mode of paying this sum will be stipulated in the treaty of

mede of paying this sum will be stipulated in the treaty of peace.

"Art. 5. The town of Tetuan, with the whole of the territory that formed the sincent pashallo of the sair o nume, will remain in the possession of her Majeaty the Queen of Spain as security in the execution of the obligation specified in the aforesaid article until the complete payment of the war indomnity. Immediately after the said payment shall have been made in full the Spanish thoops will a vacuate the said rown and territory.

"Art. 6. A nest of commerce shall be concluded, in which will be stipulated, in faver of Spain, all the advantages that would have been or shall hereafter be conceded to the most favored nation.

"Art. 7. To avoid, in future, events like those that occasioned the present war, the representative of Spain at Moronco may retice at Fex, or at the spot best suited for the protection of Spanish interests, and for the maintenance of good relations between the two States." Art R. His Majesty the Emperor of Moronco will authorize the ex-ablishment at Fex of a house of Spanish missionaries, like he which a tigs at Tanier.

the two States

"Att R. His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco will authorize
he evablishment at Fez of a house of Spanish missionaries, like
has which exists at Tangler.
"Ant. 9 Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains will immedistely appoint two Flentmotentaries, who wish two others appointed by his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, will have to
draw up the definitive articles of the treaty of peace. These
Pleutpotenth rice will meet in the Town of Teleso, and their
abors will have to be completed with the least possible delay,
the time in no case to exceed thirty days reckening from this
bettime in no case to exceed thirty days reckening from this
date.

"March 25.

"The preliminary bases of the treaty of peace having been
spreed upon and signed between Spain and Morocco by Leopold
O'Dennell, Duke of Tetuan Captain-General-fa-Chief of the
Spatish army in Africa, and Muley Abbas, Jaliph of the Empire
of Morocco, and Prince of the Algrave, all houtilities will coase
from this day between the two armies, the bridge of Burejs being the lime that is to divide the two armies. The understands
will give the most peremptory orders to their respective armies,
and so egrey observe any one contravening them. Maley Abbas
engages to prevent the hostilities of the Kahyles, and, if by
chence they should nevertheless commit any, he authorizes the
Spaich army to chustice them, without the peace being considered to be ttereby Infringed.

"March 25.

"Mulley Abbas."

"LEOPOLD O'DONNELL,
"MULEY ABBAS." " March 25. Great efforts are making to capture Count Monte-

molin and his brother.

The boundaries of Centa have been amicably arranged. The value of the territory ceded to Spain is three hundred million reals.

GERMANY.

The Grand Dake of Baden, despite the vote of the Second Chamber, had proclaimed the independence of the Catho ie Church. He declares that the provisions of the Concordat shall be sanctioned and special laws

ordsined.

The German States of the Rhine are making special defensive preparations.

JAPAN. Affairs in Japan were unsettled.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, April 12, 1868.

The tightness in the Money Market had an unfavorable effect on the Stock Market, and the fands close 1 i lower than yesterday. The reaction in the share market was more decided. Money was very active, and 51 per cent was demanded in many instances. for market was more decined. Money was very active, and 51 per cent was demanded in many instances for short bitts. The colonial produce market opened dull. The Bank having raised its rate of discount 1 per cent, Consols closed at 941.

An insurrection had broken out in Naples. The royal troops carried the convent by assault, after battering a breach, and the rebels and their arms were captured, and the demonstration in Naples crushed. The streets were cleared by patrols:

SICILY.

The insurrection in Sicily is spreading, and the dispatch of troops from Naples continues.

The correspondent of The London Morning Chronicle, vouches for the truth of the following almost incredible statements, and for others quite too horrible

incredible statements, and for others quite too horrible to be printed.

The police of Palermo, desiring to lay their hands on a certain Casimir Cusimano, who, being suspected of patriotism, had taken to flight, arrested as hostages, threw into flithy dungeone, and put to the torture, his old mather, his wife, and his sons and daughters. Eleconora, the youngest of the latter, a charming and beautiful girl, lately married to a respectable citizen, underwent treatment that moved the whole capital to pity. Mademe Catalano, the wife of the celebrated alvocate of that name, made such entreaties to the Director Maniscalco that she obtained leave to take the poor young visit to her own house, becoming answerable for her appearance. At the present moment Eleonora Cusimano is residing at the country seat of the Countress Ronchibile, where she is slowly recovering. Her relatives are still in prison.

As regards the torture, each commissary, each jailer, has his own way of applying it. The details would

As regards the torture, each commissary, each jailer, has his own way of applying it. The details would probably be revoiting, but they are but too true, and can be established by official documents and the reports of the medical officers. The famous Pontillo owes his reputation to the kind of torture he applies in the very effice of his commissaryship—making the patient sit down on a chair with an open-work seat, tornished with reach blodes and having medically. furnished with razor blades, and having underneath a chaing dish of burning coal.

Inspector Louis Maniscalco, a namesake of the Di-

rector General, applies iron manacles to the accused, which are made to grip tighter and tighter if the suf-ferer is studern. In the slavg of the sbirri, this is

which are made to grip tighter and tighter if the sufferer is studdern. In the slavg of the sbirri, this is called "the angelic instrument."

Jailer Bruno, in the commissarychip of the odious Careca (there is a prison to each commissary's district), strips his prisoner of his clothing, and then ties his head between his legs.

As regards Naples, a I Europe has read the despatches addressed to his Government by the English Minister. And with reference to Palermo, here is a new list of notables arrested without reason. If I were to give you the names of men belonging to the populace the list would expand to thousands:

Dr. Pilliteri, father of a numerous family; Chevalier Bracco nephew of the illustrious exile of that name) and his wife; M. Leuis Louma, a superior clerk in the Finance Department; the Notary Malocco; the son of Baron La Loggia; M. Geraci, a rich merchant, &c.

To sum up, a death struggle has begun between the victims and their executioners. We shall soon see whether the latter will always have the upper hand. hether the latter will always have the upper hand.

From The London Telegraph, Apr Fanatic and absolute in his ideas of administration t was scarcely to be expected that the King of the I was Sicilies would spare such a tell-tale as the telegraph would become in the hands of irresponsible operators; and the consequence is that it is setzed upon by the Crown, and worked with the blindest disregard to truth and the best policy of the State. Every little item of disaffection is suppressed; the disorganization of the Provinces is not allowed to be mentioned; the move ments of troops are concealed, and the world is tempt to believe that a couleur de rose suffaces all the face and the affairs of the Neapolitan and Sicilian popula

On Friday, we received information that a seriou On Friday, we received information that a serious disturbance had taken place at Messina, which promised to ripen into a general insurrection. The same telegram—it was a Government one—affirmed that the disturbance was solely caused by the "roughs" of the lower classes, and that these same-culottes agitators had been put down with great loss by the military. Subsequent telegrams contradict this statement, and maintain that the rebellion is extending itself, and has even reached the City of Causers. Of course, it was named tain that the rebellion is extending itself, and has even reached the C ty of Casane. Of course, it was natural that the Neapolitan Government should endeavor to hide the gravity of the rising, and keep it from the knowledge of its own subjects. The fact is that the dominions of Francis II. are threatened at the present moment from within and from without. He has, by his oppressive and wicked system of rule, alterated from himself the affections of his aphaetis. alienated from himself the affections of his subjects and prepared the way for the most revolutionary propagandism. What wonder, then, that the Sicilians, watching the late movements in the north of Italy, should be animated with the most intense harded of the monarch whose Ministers have repeatedly oppressed and insulted them, and that they should stretch forth and insulted them, and that they and redress? Can their arms to Piedmont for succor and redress? Can they forget that it was the father of their present they forget that it was the father of their present priest-riden sovereign who swore fealty to the Constitution and almost in the same breath violated that oath? The history of the Sidilians is distinct from that of the Neapolitans; their race also is different. The former have, with the exception of a few brief intervals, been the sport of fortune, of a few oral intervals, seen the sport of fortune, and ruled by a succession of dynasties whose aspiration were absolutist, and who copied closely the machinery of Government in vogue in Austria, in France, or it Spain. Across the bosom of the Neapolitan territory the iron heels of invading armies have frequently tramped, and the mistral has swept over their p institutions no less than over their vineyards institutions no less than over their vineyards. The isolation of the Sicilians, on the contrary, has favored them. Their national annals tell how for centuries they were liberally governed, and with what enthusiasm they railied round their Constitution. The traditions of those days have never been erased from their minds. Repeatedly have they fought for their ancient privileges, and only laid down their arms under the most sacred promises that their wishes should be renlized. What they demand now, what they have selzed their weapons to secure, is nothing new. They seek no political chimera, they are no prepotetrous claims, they are carried away by no revolutionary visions. They ask simply for their Constitution, which was guaranteed to them by En-

gland and France half a century ago, which was taken from them by the infamous intriguos of their Neapoli-ten masters, and without which they have become and most remain the most abject vassals of that abject Government—the Government of Francis II.

SAVOY.

The answer of Austria to the circular of M. Thouve-nel, on the annexation of Savoy, like that of Russia, raises no objection to the annexation so long as it is the free concession of Piedmont, and not an appeal to universal suffrage. She desires the neutrality of Pied-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON—The rales of Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, including 3 000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull with a declining tendenty, particularly for the interior qualities, and quotations are irregular.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market was quiet and in some cases previous prices were break account. STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market was quiet and in some cases previous prices were barely entained.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firm at 26/2020/. Whest firm and helders demanding an advance; sales of Red at 10/30/10/3, and White at 10/90/12/5.

Corn advanced 6d. 60/11: Yellow, 34/6025/6; White, 37/2031.

PROVISIONS.—Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Beef quiet and buyers demanding a reduction. Pork steady. Bacon quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Rosin doll. Spirits Turpentine firm and slightly advanced. Super firm. Offsee quiet. Rice quiet. Ashes quiet. The holidays produce quietness in all articles.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS dall but steady. Schang quiet. Copyres firm. The Adall Tallow quiet at 56/20 56/6. Rick quiet. LISSEND OIL 27/50/20/.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Stocks had an upward tendéncy. Illinois Central shares, 43

AMERICAN SPECIALITIES This discount description of the states, 48 discount; do. 7 per cent bonds, 191; New-York Central shares, 69; Eric shares, 11; Pennsylvania Central shares, 37249; do.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on Tues

The Latest via Queenstown. COTTON—Sales yesterday and to day, 20,000 bales, including 5.00 to speculators at dexporters. The market is unchanged, but prices are irregular and favor buyers.

Burabetty's firm with a good demand.

London, Thursday, April 12-p. m. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of inte

cest to 5 per cent.

Coxects close at 94; 294; for money, and 94; 294; for account.

POLITICAL.

-The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th prints a let ter from ex-Gov. Wise, declining to allow his name to be used before the Charleston Convention, and prefaces it with some remarks, saying, among other things, that indisputably a large majority of the Virginia State Convention had a decided preference for him, and that he is the choice of a majori y of people in the State; furthermore, "the name of Henry A. Wise is not the sort of name to be log-rolled into a Presidential no mina tion. Whenever a delegation from Virginia shall prosent his name to a National Convention, they must act as a unit, without bargain or alternate arrangement with the friends of any other candidate." In his letter the ex-Governor states very frankly that, whether the preference of the Virginia people was or was not fairly expressed in the late Convention, it certainly was no

expressed in the late Convention, it certainly was not expressed in his favor. He then goes on thus:

"Without the voice of Virginia, clearly and indisputs bly declared for me, I decline to allow my name to be presented primarily before the Convention for a nomination. In no event am I willing that it shall cause any division of the vote of our delegation. I beg my friends, therefore, not to offer my rame, but to unite cord ally with the majority of the delegation, and to present the vote of the State a unit before the Convention."

-There was a report from Wisconsin that Judge Dixon had been elected Chief Justice of Wisconsin, by a majority of 3,000 votes. Tais result is not confirmed, and now the result appears to be doubtful. The Milwaukee Democrat of April 13 reports the case as follows:

"The official majorities of several counties received last evening and to-day, reduce Dixon's vote so much as to leave him but three or four hundred, even after allowing against Sloan what may or may not be an error in La Crosse County, which reduces the latter's vote 300. All the heavy Democratic counties are now heard from save Kewannes and Lafayetts, which cannot come up to the figures we have placed them at. The matter is again involved in doubt, and there is even a chance of Sloan's election, as several counties in our table are likely to gain considerably for him."

Dixon and Sloan are both Republicans, and the former had been appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the office. The Republican State Convention refused to adopt Dixon as a candidate, because he refused to sustain Judge Smith's decision in the Booth case, whereupon the Democrate took him up, and were aided by a portion of the Republican voters. The Republican nominee for the Presidency will carry Wisconein by 12 :00 majority, and, under certain circumstances, by 25,000 majority.

-Fidelity to party tactics and interests is a good thing-sometimes. Mr. Sidney Webster, being called on for a speech just before the Democratic party of Massachusetts sailed for Charleston in the L. R. Spaniding, concluded his remarks with the following stiff

The New-England Democracy—No matter who they nominate and no matter what the platform, may they support it with alacity, as we are sure they will.

-Iowa holds her State Election, under her new Constitution, in November, on the day of the Presidential election, and not in October, as formerly.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE BRITISH YACRT MAGNOLIA. The yacht Magnolis, now lying in the North River,

owned by Sir Henry Beecher, an English nobleman, who came here on board of her. She was built by Brown & Lovell of East Boston, some two years ago, then named the Flora Temple, but since changed by her owner. She is registered at 105 tuns, and earries a crew consisting of captain, mate and six seamen. She left the harbor of Baltimore on the south west coast of Ireland, on the 17th of last Descember, for the island of Madeira, which he reached on the 25th of the same month. Having stopped there for a few days, she set sail for Teneriffe, a trip which she made in five day. After a brief stay there, she again set sail, and in fourteen days reached Antigua. After a five days' stay there, she made a trip to St. Jago de Cuba in six days, and thence made a passage to Mobile in ten days. From Mobile, she sailed to Cuba in six days. She next set sail for New-York, where she arrived in eight days from Haysna. Throughout the voyage, she underwent the most thorough tests of weather and sea, and proved herself a stanch, seaworthy craft. Sir Henry Beecher the owner of this fine little craft is a member of the Epglish Royal Yacht Club, and his yacht belongs to the Royal Yach: Squadron. He is about thirty years of ace, has a florid complexion, and an ample beard. He is sojourning at the Washington Hotel, n Broadway, and intends, when he leaves here, to sail for Cowes.

THE ADRIATIC. The steamship Adriatic was spoken on the 16th inst.,

at 6 s. m., by the ship Cultivator, Captain Russell, in lat, 40 10, lon, 63 33, a little over 500 miles from Sandy Hook. Captain R. says that the Adriatic was going at the rate of 15 knots per hour.

FROM VENEZUELA -Latest advices from Venezuela are to the 23d ult. The news continued favorable as to the Constitutional party. The rebels, so called, had again been routed at Barquisemeto, where, among other chieftains, they lost their general (Delgado), six colonels, and four majors. Gen. Saltillo had also been routed at Santa Ana, and, being close pressed, at last accounts it was believed he would be brought in a prisoner. In consequence of these events a new deerce of amnesty had been published, which, it was thought, would prove favorable to the pacification of the Republic, and the newly elected Congress was soon also to convene at Caracas.

FROM HAVANA,-The news from Havana, by the Habana at New-Orleans on the 18th, is unimportant. On Monday, the 16th, Gen. Serrano was to leave Havana on a visit to Matanzas and Cardenas, at which places he was to have a grand reception.

Accidents and Inquests.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mary Ann Madovern, who died at the New York Hospital on Sunday night, from the effects of burns received that day. The child, in attempting to place a kestle of water over the fire, set her clothes on fire, and was fatally hurned. A verdict of accidental death was reudered.... The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, which was found in the water at plor No. 34 East Riyer. A verdict of supposed drawning was reudered.

PERSONAL.

-The fellowing incident in the life of the grand father of the late Governor Caleb Strong of Macachusette is quite romantic: "He paid some attention to Mary (daughter of Capt. John) Sheldon, of Decre field, Muss., and there was love, but no engagement between them. On the fatal 20th of February, 1704, she was taken prisoner by the French and Indians, and carried to Canada, where she remained two or three years. It is stated that the first question she asked of those who came to redeem her was, whether Jonathan Strong was married. He was married—her return being considered very uncertain. After her return, she also married. But, in 1761, her husband and Me Strong's wife both died; and these aged persons be in his 80th year and she in her 76th-renewed their attachment, after a lapse of fifty-eight years, and were married in 1762." Sylvester Judd, esq., of Northampton, says that a third of a century ago people were living in Northampton who had seen the venerable couple ride through the streets of that town, she on a pillion behind her husband.

-Concerning marriages: Mr. William Guizot, son of the distinguished writer and statesman, is about to marry a daughter of one of the oldest houses of the South of France, Mile. Gabrielle Verdier de Claux of Nimes. Miss Hutton of New-York is som to be married to the Marquis de Portes, the only male representative of a Toulouse family, of which the nobiliary rank dates from 1747. Monsieur de Portes is the son of he decessed Senator of that name, by his second wife, Mile. Georgiana Martel; two daughters of the first marriage, contracted with Mile. de Laplace, married the Count Colbert and the Marquis Texier d'Haute-

-It is said of Jullien that, shortly before his death, beentered his house armed with a large knife, " Come here," said he to his adopted child, a girl about eighteen years old, "I am going to let you hear the angels sing." He was going to cut her throat. She had presence of mind enough to reply: "Willingly; but before I go let me hear you play on the flageolet, that I may compare your mucic and theirs." Jullien thought the idea excellent, and went to get his flageolet; while he was gone the child called the servants, the unhappy madman was secured and carried to the private mad house, where he died a few days afterward.

-It was generally understood that the late Dr. Augustus E. Jesup of Philadelphia, would leave a legacy to the Academy of Sciences in that city. He died, however, without having made any testamentary provision for this purpose. His children have determined to carry out the known intention of their father. and they have accordingly informed the Academy that they will pay annually \$600 toward the Publication Fund, and to aid deserving, indigent young men, desiring to acquire a knowledge of the National

-The will of Stiles Park, the validity of which was disputed, has been sustained by the Superior Court in esselon at Norwich, Conn. The amount involved was \$34,000, and a provision of the will declared that none of the money should be applied in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, to the support or for the benefit of any religious teacher, society, church or denomination, on condition of reverting the property to the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, for the support of the insane poor.

-The Italian author, Leopardi, who, The Christian Examiner tells us, "uniting deformity and fragility of person with deep sensi ility and profound insightconfemned both to feel all the attractions and to read all the mys eries of female character—has left on record, in the midst of his high speculations, learned there and grand verse, the plain ive confession that the union of beauty and artifice in his experience of the sex was such a moral incongruity that fear was the prevailing emot on they woke in his noble soul."

-At Auraria, Nebraska, on a recent Tuesday, a man named Moses Young delicerately murdered William West, firing a charge of buckshot into his body. The deed was committed with circumstances of unusual atrocity, and a crowd of the neighbors seized the murderer. On the next day they appointed three judges and a sheriff; a jury of twelve was selected, and the trial went on to a conviction. On Thursday, according to the sentence of the judges, Young was havged, the gailows being erected over the spot where the murder

-Some of the newly-organized rifle corps in England seem to use their rifles as children use popguns. In Liverpool, not long since, a young lady was out walking, accompanied by a favorite dog. She was suddenly tartled by the report of a gun, immediately after which her dog sprang into the air, and fell back badly wounded. Four young men, in the uniform of the corps, were at the same time seen running away. After much trouble the names of the party were ob-

tained, and warrants were issued for their arrest. -The Rome correspondent of The Boston Transcript, says: "I noticed in an American paper sometime ago a long obituary notice of Overbeck, the great German artist, who has lived so many years in Rome. If the announcement of his decease be true, that distinguished man makes an uncommonly agreeable ghost, for no longer ago than last week I saw him in his studio, and he told me his health 'had very much im-

proved of late.' It gives me great satisfaction to be able to correct the report of his death." -Three persons were lately arrested and judged to be anatics, because they tried to enter the palace and call on Napoleon. One was a commercial clerk who desired to say good morning to his Majesty, and to present bim a copy of a work on the physical constitution of the globe; he was at once given up to the police. The second was a farmer who wished to show the Emperor some remarkable turnips. The third was a cook, with

a patent method of roasting fowls. -The Evfaula (Ala.) Spirit says that on a steamoat plying upon the river Chattahoochee, there is an old negro pilot, whose skin has within a few weeks changed its color from ebony black to dazzling white. His neck, arms, and hands have a delicacy of hue not surpassed by that of the most beautiful Circamian, and his lips are fresh and red as cherries; the rest of his body is bleaching in the same manner. There is no

statute provision against disbelieving this story. -Gov. Banks of Massachusetts has decapitated three of his aide-Smith, Clapp, and Parker. The offense was oratorical participation in a dinner of sympathy with the superseded Adjutant General. The vacancies thus created have been filled by the appointment of Col. Newell A. Thompson of Boston, Major Horses Binney Sargent of Dorchester, and Major Elijah B.

Stoddart of Worcester. -At a concert recently given at the Palace of the Tuileries, Alboni was obliged to fan herself with s twisted programme, being warm and having nothing better at hand. This the Emperor perceived, and, with a gallantry refreshingly cool, took from the Princes Clotilde her fan and presented it to the prima donne This annexation was considered rather a delicate

-The model for the statue of General Havelock has been completed, and is at the foundery where it is to b cast in brenze. The work is by Behnes, and is said to be in every way worthy of the artist's genius. The statue is to be placed in Trafalgar Square in August Another statue by the same artist is to be erest Sunderland, where Havelock was born.

-The Grumbler, a paper published in Cana says that, at a rumored caucus of the opposition, it was fully recoived that unless the Prince of Wales con out empowered to effect a dissolution of the Unio between England and the Canadas, an attempt won be made to seize the Citadel, and fire at the Roys squadron as it approached.

-The Church of St. George's in the East, in Le don, has for a long time been the scene of disgracely disturbances caused by some local quarrels. A lar body of police, nearly 300 men, had for several week attended service there to prevent any outbreak.